ČZ·MODEL 75

9 mm PARA
9 mm LUGER

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A. PISTOL DESCRIPTION, TECHNICAL DATA

ČZ 75 is an all-steel, locked breech, semi-automatic handgun. The precise machine boring of the chamber and rifling of the 120 mm long barrel gives the ČZ 75 a reputation for extraordinary accuracy. The barrel carries two integral locking lugs on top which fit into matching recesses in the slide. When the slide is pulled rearward, the barrel is forced downward and unlocked by the slide stop pin which passes through a kidney-shaped cut-out in a lug under the barrel.

The selective double action trigger allows you to carry the pistol safely either locked with the hammer cocked or unlocked with hammer down on a live round.

The double action mechanism has strong moving parts on both sides of the magazine well. The simplicity of the mechanism creates the remarkably smooth double action. The thumb safety is positioned above the left grip. Engaging the safety catch with the hammer at full cock does not drop the hammer. The ČZ 75 is very safe with the hammer down and safety off due to the inertia type firing pin.

The frame, the barrel and the slide are marked with an identical serial number as well as the Czechoslovak Proof Mark.

The pistol consist of the following main assemblies/ parts:

- Slide
- Frame
- Magazine
- Slide stop

Slide assembly

The slide assembly consists of the following parts:

- slide
- extractor
- barrel
- recoil spring
- recoil spring guide
- sights
- firing pin
- firing pin spring
- firing pin stop

The barrel is held in the slide by the recoil spring and recoil spring guide. The extractor is located on the right hand side of the slide.

The barrel bushing is tightly screwed into the front of the slide and secured by a rivet holding the front sight. The sights consists of a rear notch insert and a simple foresight. The front sight and the rectangular rear sight notch are both 3 mm wide.

The firing pin is located in the rear of the slide.

Frame

The firing mechanism and double action trigger are fitted in the frame. The trigger mechanism allows you to discharge the first round either in single action or double action mode. The ejector, the safety catch and the magazine catch are also fitted in the frame.

The safety can be engaged only with the hammer at full cock, it locks the trigger slide and hammer. When the magazine catch is released a flat spring holds the magazine such that it cannot accidentally drop to the ground.

Magazine

The magazine assembly consists of an outer shell within which is a follower spring and spring seat held together by the magazine floor plate. The double-row magazine with a single-column outlet holds 15 rounds.

Technical specification

calibre	9 mm Parabellum /Luger/
muzzle velocity Vo	approx. 390 ms^{-1}
number of grooves in the barrel	6
rifling lead	250 mm to the right
pistol length	206 mm
barrel length	120 mm
distance between front and rear sight	160.5 mm
pistol width	33 mm
pistol height	138 mm
bullet penetration in fir wood at 50 m range, approx.	153 mm
number of parts	55
muzzle energy E	approx. 530 J
weight of pistol with empty magazine	1,000 g
weight of empty magazine	105 g
number of cartridges in magazine	15
cartridge weight	12 g

The pistol should be stored with an empty cartridge chamber, the slide in the forward position and the hammer decocked. The magazine inserted in the pistol should be empty.

B. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Weapon handling:

Removing the magazine:

Hold the pistol in your right hand, with the thumb depressing the magazine catch on the left hand side behind the trigger guard and remove the magazine.

Loading the magazine:

Press down on the magazine follower with the rim of the cartridge case. Now, slip the cartridge to the rear and under magazine lips. The number of cartridges can be checked through the inspection holes in the walls of the magazine jacket. Maximum capacity 15 rounds.

Loading the weapon:

Insert a loaded magazine into the pistol and ensure that it has engaged the magazine catch.

Using the thumb and a forefinger of your left hand grasp the notched grip of the slide. Draw the slide back to the stop and allow it to snap forward. This cocks the hammer and chambers the round. The pistol is ready to fire in the single action mode. Unless you intend to fire the weapon immediately, it can be either locked by the safety catch or carefully de-cocked.

Reloading during shooting:

When the magazine is empty, the slide is held open by the slide stop.

Remove the empty magazine and insert a loaded one.

Thumb down the slide stop with the shooting hand or draw the slide back and allow it to snap forward.

The weapon is again loaded and ready to fire.

Unloading the weapon:

Remove the magazine. Draw back the slide and verify that the last round has been extracted from the chamber and ejected.

Let the slide snap fully forward. Decock the hammer.

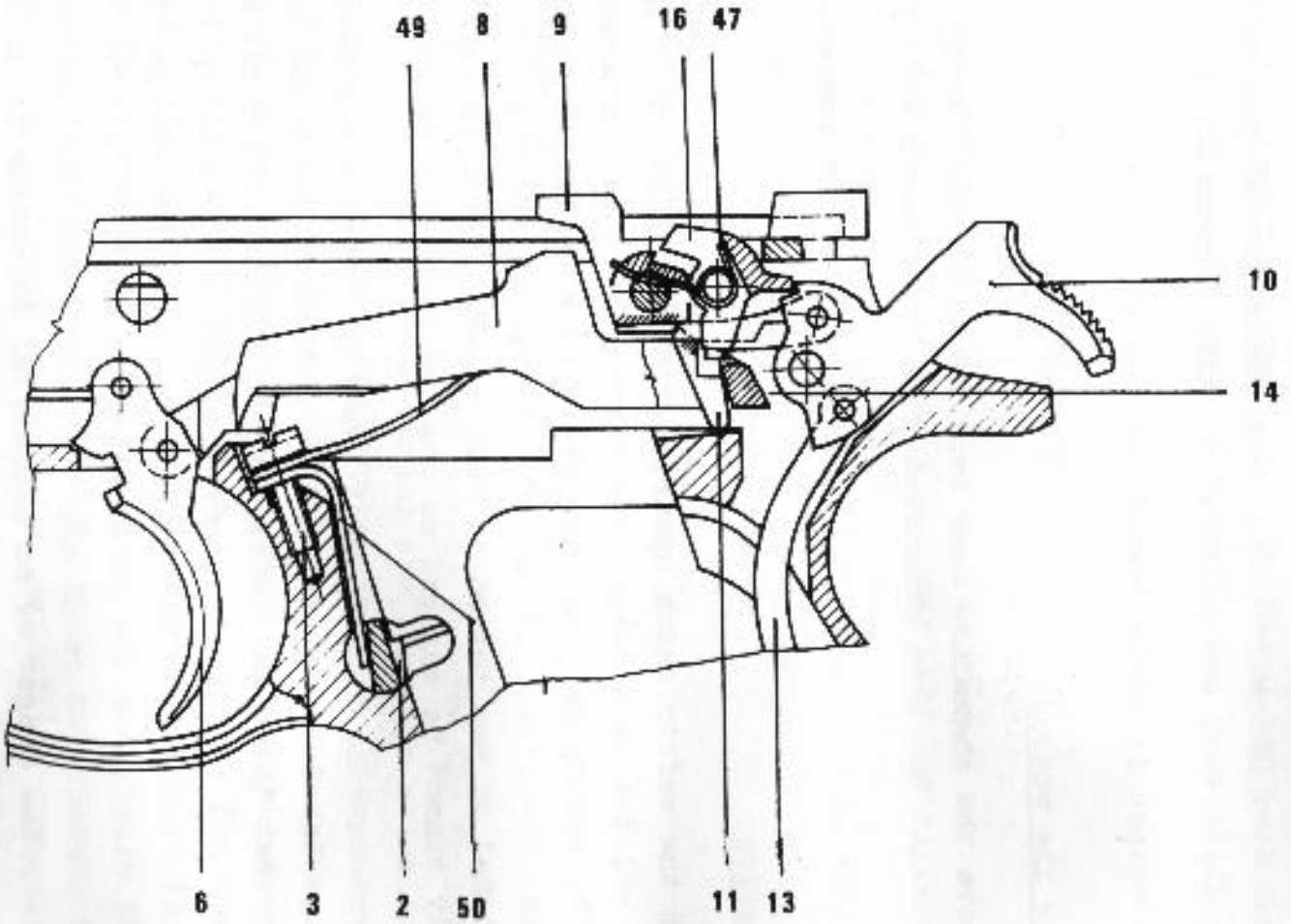
Pistol safety:

Push the safety catch upwards with your right hand thumb. When the red dot is covered, the hammer slide and trigger are locked. The safety is used when there is a cartridge in the chamber and the pistol is intended to be carried with the hammer cocked or you intend to make a short break in shooting. The safety cannot be engaged unless the hammer is cocked.

If you have no intention of shooting immediately decock the hammer. Point the pistol into a safe area, hold the hammer firmly between thumb and index finger of your left hand. Pull the trigger and release the hammer slowly and gradually forwards until it rests on the firing pin stop. The design of the pistol eliminates the possibility of contact between the primer of a chambered round and the firing pin when the hammer is decocked. The danger of an accidental discharge is effectively prevented even if the loaded weapon is dropped in the decocked condition.

The double action trigger and the absence of the manual safety in that mode provide an immediate first shot potential.

SINGLE-ACTION MODE



Weapon functions:

With the pistol loaded, the hammer cocked and the safety off, the shot is discharged by squeezing the trigger. In the single action mode the trigger travels 2-3 mm and the maximum trigger pull is 24,5 N /2,5 kg/. In double action mode the trigger travels about 15 mm with a maximum trigger pull of 58,9 N /6 kg/.

The blowback reaction generated by the discharged round thrusts the locked barel-slide system rearward against the recoil spring. After recoiling about 5 mm the barrel and slide unlock, allowing the barrel to tilt down into the arrested position. The slide continues rearward until it strikes against the receiver stop.

During the slide recoil, the hammer /10/ is cocked, the spent case extracted and ejected as it strikes the ejector /9/. At the same time the slide depresses the trigger bar /8/ disconnecting it from the sear /16/. Sear spring /47/ pressure return the sear to its initial position.

After striking the receiver stop, the slide is thrust forward by the compressed recoil spring, stripping a round from the magazine and feeding it into chamber.

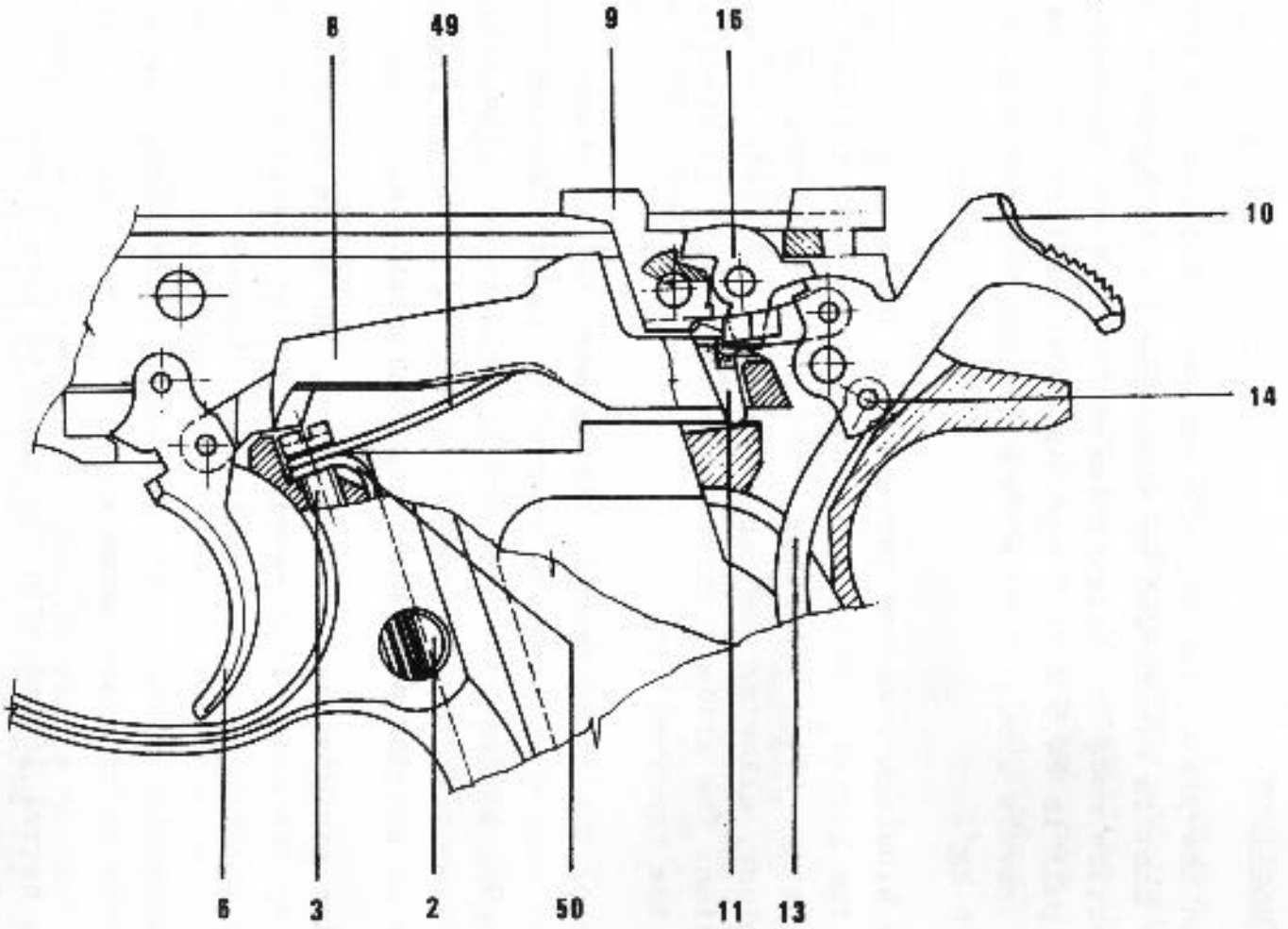
Just before reaching the forward end position, the slide again locks up with the barrel.

The barrel locked with the slide is then thrust fully into the forward position by recoil spring pressure.

Releasing the trigger /6/ allows the trigger bar /8/ and sear /16/ to engage again.

The weapon is now cocked and ready to fire. After discharge of the last round in the magazine the slide is held

DOUBLE-ACTION MODE



in the rear most position by the slide stop. The catch is actuated positively by the magazine follower which is lifted by the pressure of the magazine spring.

Double action trigger:

If the weapon is not already cocked the chambered round can be discharged by means of the double action trigger mechanism.

As the trigger /6/ is pulled the trigger bar /8/ engaging the disconnector /11/ cocks the hammer /10/. In the final phase of the movement, just before the sear /16/ can lock into the notch on the hammer /10/ the two cams on the ejector /9/ act against the trigger bar /8/ pushing it downwards. The trigger bar /8/ is thus disengaged from the disconnector /11/. This trips the hammer /10/ which fires the shot.

C. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SCHEDULES

Regular maintenance is essential for reliable functioning of the weapon. When maintenance is neglected the accuracy of the pistol suffers.

Basic maintenance should be carried out regularly by the user even if the pistol has not been fired.

Once a year the pistol should be inspected and if necessary repaired by an armourer.

If you experience persistent malfuntions or some parts are damaged or broken the pistol should be checked and repaired by a skilled armourer or gunsmith. This applies also when the accuracy of the weapon deteriorates noticeably.

Repairs should never by carried out by unskilled persons.

If the pistol is stored in an environment with a relative humidity not exceeding 60 % it needs to be cleaned at least once a year and its rust protective coating /with gun oil/ reapplied.

If the weapon is stored in an environment with relative humidity between 60 % and 80 % cleaning and rust protection must be repeated every month. This applies even if the pistol has not been used. The pistol should not be stored in an environment with a relative humidity exceeding 80 %.

Only high quality preservation oil /gun oil/ with anticorrosive additives should be used for rust protection.

D. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USER

Regular maintenance consists of field stripping, cleaning, oiling for preservation and subsequent assembly of the pistol.

For field stripping follow this procedure:

After removing the magazine, make sure that the cartridge chamber of the pistol is empty. Grip the pistol in your right hand. Put your left thumb through the trigger guard and your left index finger around the front of the slide and push it back until the two vertical lines at the rear of the slide and frame are in line with each other. Keeping the lines aligned, push out the slide stop from the right hand side, of the weapon with right index finger or with the magazine floorplate.

With the slide stop removed, the slide assembly will come off the frame.

Remove the recoil spring and guide and then the barrel to complete stripping. Further stripping is not necessary. If it is necessary, entrust the pistol to an armourer.

If the pistol has not been fired a clean cloth is sufficient for cleaning the rifling of the barrel and for cleaning all other accessible parts.

If the pistol has been fired, it is necessary - using the cleaning brush to apply an emulsion of mineral oil with water and detergent into the rifling of the barrel. Let the mixture act for about 10 minutes. Then dry the rifling thoroughly with a clean cloth. Remove the hard powder residue with a cloth or a wooden scraper. A file, emery, or steel scraper must not be used since it could damage the weapon.

Apply a thin film of gun oil as a rust protection inside the barrel and on the surface of accessible parts of the weapon.

Pull the oil dipped cloth through the barrel. Wipe the frame, slide assembly and all accessible parts with a piece of cloth soaked in oil.

When you have completed the rust protection procedure make sure that no cloth or foreign bodies, remain inside the barrel or in the mechanism of the weapon. Such foreign bodies if left inside, could cause misfires or barrel bulging during firing.

Remove excessive oil from all parts of the weapon before you start to re-assemble it.

Re-assemble the pistol in the following order. Insert the barrel into the slide. Fit the recoil spring and its guide. If the recoil spring and its guide were separated during stripping, ensure that the narrower end of spring is slipped over the guide first.

Slip the slide assembly onto the frame until the two vertical lines at the rear of the slide and the frame are in line with each other. Keeping the lines aligned, push the breech catch into the appropriate hole in the frame. Insert the magazine.

E. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ARMOURER

The pistol should be inspected by an armourer once a year.

Field-strip the pistol. In addition take out the firing pin and firing pin spring as follows:

Push the firing pin into the slide with a convenient tool. Pull the firing pin stop outwards partially. Before it is pulled out completely cover the top of the slide with your other hand in order not to lose the spring loaded firing pin. Pull out the firing pin stop completely and the pin with the spring will be ejected into your hand.

Remove the black plastic grips by removing one screw each. Wash the dismantled weapon thoroughly in kerosene. Use a brush to remove impurities from all accessible parts. A wodden scrapper may be used to remove coarse impurities or signs of corrosion. Highly corroded parts must be replaced.

Dry the pistol and inspect the weapon thoroughly.

Examine the proper functioning of each part and its mechanism. Malfunctions or damaged parts, if they are found, must be repaired or replaced.

Inspect the most important dimensions and clearances of the pistol by gauges.

Apply gun oil on all accessible parts of the weapon as a rust protection. Dip drops of the oil into inaccessible areas /e.g. firing pin hole, extractor. safety, hammer pin, trigger pin/.

When you have completed the rust protection re-assemble the weapon in the following order.

Fit the firing pin and the spring in to the slide.

Push the firing pin stop into the grooves over the pin. Screw the grip plates to the frame. Install the barrel, recoil spring and its guide into the slide and then reassemble the weapon.

Remove excessive oil from the surface of the pistol with an oiled cloth.

F. TROUBLESHOOTING

If the weapon is maintained properly, malfunctions are unlikely.

If there is a malfunction during firing, proceed as follows:

1/ Keep the pistol in firing direction
2/ Pull the trigger again
3/ If the malfunction still persists, check that the magazine is inserted correctly. Wait approx. 30 sec. and then draw the slide back to eject the cartridge.
4/ If the weapon still does not function unload it and look for the cause of the defect.
5/ Check the ammunition and clean the weapon thoroughly. If the problem persists the weapon must be repaired by an armourer or a gunsmith.

Defects	Possible causes	Repair	Tool, gauge
A round has not been fed into the chamber	a/ Magazine outer shell - deformed lips compressed or extended /- size 9.1 + 0.1/	Adjust lips clearence to 9.1 $\pm$ 0.1	WBM 7304.1
	- burrs on the lips edge	Remove them	fine pile, whetstone
	b/ Extractor - broken extractor	Replace it	hammer, punch WBN 0149.1
	c/ Magazine spring - deformed /less then 190 mm/	Replace it	ruler, punch WBN 0148.1
	/angle between the last thread and spring axis is less than 50°/	Adjust by modifying the last thread angle to 50-55° of longitudinal spring axis	angle meter, punch WBN 0149.1
	d/ Cartridge - deformed case - longer than 30 mm	Replace it Remove cartridges longer than 30 mm	calliper

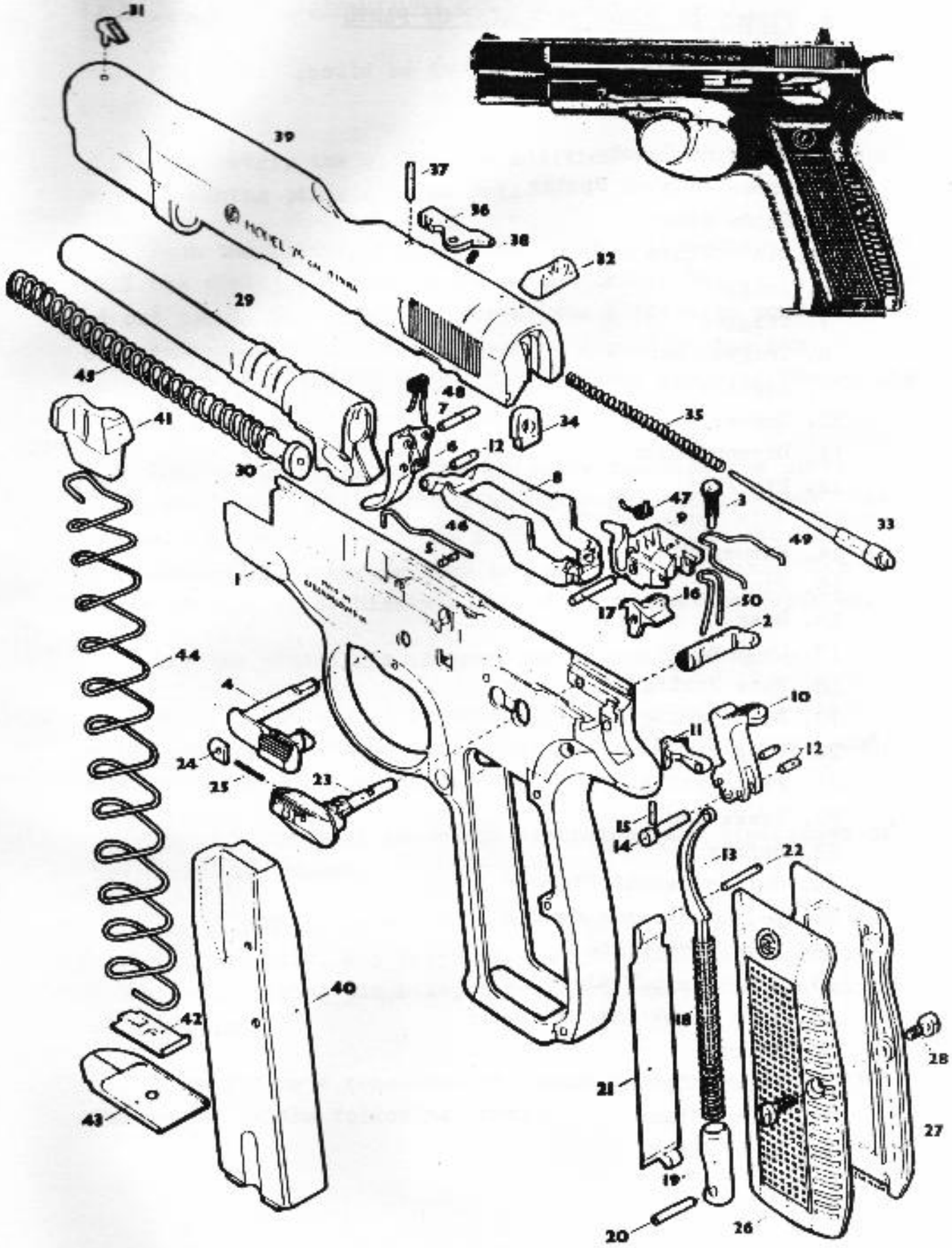
The slide has not fully locked up with the barrel	a/ Slide-pistol frame - jammed or damaged sliding grooves	Clean and polish	fine file emery
	b/ Recoil spring - less than 110 mm	Replace	calliper
	c/ Extractor - small or large gap between claw extractor and breech face /1.3 + 0.15/	Adjust clearance to 1,3 + 0,15 mm or replace extractor	WBN 0144.2 punch dia 2, very fine pile
	d/ Barrel - burrs and dents in the cut out under the barrel	Remove	fine-semi-circular file
	e/ Cartridge - deformed, longer than 30 mm	Replace cartridge	calliper

After firing the spent case has not been extracted from the chamber	a/ Barrel - burrs in cut-out under the barrel	Remove burrs	semicircular file, emery
	b/ slide and frame jammed or damaged sliding grooves	Clean sliding grooves	fine file, emery
	c/ Extractor - broken extractor claw	Replace	hammer, punch WBN 0149.1
	d/ Sear spring - the spring arm is not correctly positioned in the notch of the safety pivot pin	Shift into the notch	small screwdriver
	e/ Cartridge - small or no powder load	Check the barrel for stuck bullet	
The spent case has not been ejected	a/ slide and frame - jammed or damaged grooves	Remove, clean	fine file and emery
	b/ Barrel - burrs in cut-out - damaged surface of the barrel	Remove burrs Polish	semicircular fine file fine emery

	c/ Ejector - deformed or broken /defect can be best assessed by inspecting the indent left by the ejector on the cartridge head/	Repair or replace	pin dia 1.4 punch WBN 0149.1
The slide has not locked open after discharge of the last round from the magazine	a/ slide stop - it does not pivot smoothly in the frame. It is bent or damaged	Repair or replace	hammer, vice, rule, angle, meter, emery
	b/ Magazine jacket - magazine follower not projecting enough from magazine shell due to deformed lips	Reshape the magazine lips so that the correct clearence is achieved or change the magazine outer shell	punch WBN 0149.1 for magazine dismantling WBN 7304.1

The slide has locked open in the course of firing	a/ slide stop spring - worn, unsufficient spring, loading	Increase spring loading or change the part	vice, hammer punch WBN 0149.1
	b/ slide jammed - slide stop is lifted inadventently by projecting burrs	remove burrs in the vicinty of slide stop and in the sliding rails reshape the slide stop	fine file, hammer vice, anglemeter
Weak blow of the firing pin - misfire	a/ slide - foreign objects inside the firing pin hole	clean the firing pin hole	reamers dia 1.6, 5.5 respectively, punch WBN 0149
	b/ Firing pin - broken	Replace	punch WBN 0149.1
	c/ Hammer spring - broken	Replace	screwdriver
	d/ Cartridge - defective primer - cartridge shorter than 19 mm	Remove defective cartridge Remove cartridge	calliper

Misfire of the round dented deeply by the firing pin	a/ Cartridge - defective primer or a brass case without the flashing holes	Remove cartridge	
The trigger has not returned to its initial position when released after sqeezing	a/ Trigger bar spring - spring arm out ot its correct position	reposition the spring to engage the groove in the trigger bar	small screwdriver
	b/ Trigger spring - broken	Replace it	Assembly pin WBN 0147.1 two punches WBN 0149.1 auxiliary pin 0420-0220-01
	Trigger spring arm is not correctly positioned in the frame	put the spring arm into its correct position in the frame	small screwdriver
	c/ Pistol frame - a foreign object in the trigger mechanism /loose primer/ restrains trigger movement	Remove the foreign object	small screwdriver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G. PISTOL ČZ MODEL 75 - LIST OF PARTS

1. Frame
2. Magazine Catch
3. Screw - Catch Spring
4. Slide Stop
5. Pin - Slide Stop
6. Trigger
7. Trigger Pin
8. Trigger Bar
9. Ejector
10. Hammer
11. Disconnector
12. Pin /3x/
13. Main Spring Strut
14. Hammer Pin
15. Pin
16. Sear
17. Sear Pin
18. Main Spring
19. Main Spring Plug
20. Plug Pin
21. Flat Spring
22. Brake Pin
23. Safety
24. Safety Detend Plunger
25. Safety Plunger Spring
26. Left Grip Plate
27. Right Grip Plate
28. Grip Screw /2x/
29. Barrel
30. Recoil Spring Guide
31. Front Sight
32. Rear Sight

33. Firing Pin
34. Firing Pin Stop
35. Firing Pin Spring
36. Extractor
37. Extractor Pin
38. Extractor Spring
39. Slide
40. Magazine Jacket
41. Magazine Follower
42. Magazine Spring Seat
43. Magazine Floorplate
44. Magazine Spring
45. Recoil Spring
46. Spring - Slide Stop
47. Sear Spring
48. Trigger Spring
49. Spring - Trigger Bar
50. Spring - Magazine Catch

H. COMPLETE DISMANTLING OF THE PISTOL

1/ Fieldstripping

Take out the magazine and make sure that the pistol is not loaded. Push the slide back until the two vertical lines at the rear of the slide and frame are in line with each other. Keeping the lines aligned push out the slide stop. With the slide stop removed the slide assembly will come off the frame. To complete the fieldstripping compress the recoil spring and take it out of the slide. The barrel can ten be removed too.

2/ Magazine dismantling

Disengage the magazine spring seat from the floorplate. Use a pointed tool to push down on the round dot in the centre of the floorplate and pull the floorplate partially out. Cover the plate with your thumb to prevent loowing the magazine spring when the floorplate is removed completely. Extract the spring with the spring seat from the magazine tube and shake out the magazine follower.

3/ Dismantling of the firing pin assembly

Push the firing pin into the slide with a convenient tool. Pull the firing pin retaining plate half way out. Before taking the plate out completely cover the rear of the slide with your left thumb to prevent a loss of the spring loaded firing pin. Failure to do so may result in a facial or eye injury.

4/ Dismantling of the extractor assembly

To remove the extractor pin, place the breech on two blocks of wood. This will enable the pin to drop on the table when it is pushed out. Put the tip of the punch into the extractor pin hole and drive the pin out with a hammer. Pull out the punch and remove the extractor with the spring.

5/ Sights

The dovetailed rear sight should not be removed unless it must be changed. Use the nylon rear sight pusher to drive the sight out of its seat on the top of slide. The front sight is firmly rivetted to the slide and the barrel bushing and is hardly ever changed.

6/ Removing of the flat spring and the hammer spring

Remove carefully the plastic grip plates to obtain access to the hammer spring and the trigger mechanism. Push out the pin holding the top of the flat spring. Pressing down the base of the grip with the hammer spring plug will make it possible to push out the plug pin with a punch. After removing the plug pin pull the punch partially back. The position of the plug is temporarily secured by the tip of the punch. The hook of the flat is spring disengaged and now it can be taken out. Pressing the plug yet again on the hard surface enables you to remove the punch holding the plug completely. The plug is strongly spring loaded by the hammer spring and it must be released carefully.

7/ Safety catch dismantling

Lift the sear spring arm from the notch in the safety axis pin and shift it sideways. Turn the safety upwards in order to compress the safety detent plunger spring. The spring is compressed to the maximum just before the safety clicks into the locked position. The assembly holes in the safety lever and the plunger are aligned now. Push the assembly pin into the holes. When you have secured the spring loaded safety plunger by the pin, pull the safety out of the frame. It is not recommended to dismantle the safety detent plunger unless necessary. After removing the safety lever pull the ejector out of the frame.

8/ Ejector disassembly

The sear is built in the ejector. Push out the sear pivot pin with the pin punch. Again care must be taken to prevent losing a sear spring when it is released.

9/ Removing of the hammer

Locate the hammer pin hole on the left hand side of the rear tang base. The hammer pivot pin is locked in the frame by the retaining pin projecting across the hole. Turning the pistol upside down and using the punch and a hammer the retaining pin is removed /e.g. it is pushed into the frame/. Push out the hammer pin from the right hand side. The hammer assembled with the hammer spring strut and disconnector may then be removed from the frame.

10/ Trigger mechanism dismantling

To remove the trigger pin, place the frame on two blocks of wood. Insert the tip of the punch into the trigger pin hole and drive the pin out with a hammer. Place the frame upside down on the flat surface and block the frame openings with your fingers. That prevents losing the spring loaded trigger spring when the punch is removed and the spring is released. You can then extract the trigger with the trigger bar from the frame.

11/ Magazine catch dismantling

Release and remove the screw holding the trigger bar spring. Pull out the spring. Tilt the magazine catch spring towards the magazine well adn extract it with the long nose pliers. The magazine catch is thus released and may then be removed from the frame.

12/ Removing the slide stop spring

Push out the cross pin retaining the slide stop spring and take the spring out of its seat in the frame.

I. RE-ASSEMBLY OF THE PISTOL

1/ Magazine re-assembly

Insert the magazine follower with the spring into the magazine body. Push the spring with the attached spring seat down and slip the floor plate onto the magazine body. If the magazine is assembled correctly the round dot of the spring seat must engage the hole in the centre of the floorplate.

2/ Magazine catch re-assembly

Drip the magazine catch from the left hand side into the frame opening behind the trigger guard. Compress the magazine catch spring with the long nose pliers and fit into the frame. Install the trigger bar spring in the magazine well. The screw holding the two springs must be tightened firmly. Make sure that both arms of the trigger bar spring are parallel to the frame walls. Secure the screw head with a centre punch and a hammer.

3/ Trigger re-assembly

The trigger must be attached to the trigger bar before the assembly is fitted into the frame. After matching the two parts together insert the cross pin into the aligned holes and drive it in by tapping it gently with a hammer. Put the trigger spring into the recessed part of the trigger. The spring is positioned correctly if its longer arm points outwards.

Secure the spring in the recess by the assembly assisting pin. Insert the trigger assembly into the frame. Match the holes in the trigger and the frame and drive the pin punch through the aligned holes. The assembly assisting pin is pushed out and the punch temporarily serves as the trigger pin. Fit the trigger pin into the hole against the tip of the punch and drive it in with a hammer.

4/ Slide stop re-assembly

Place the slide stop spring into the matching groove of the frame. Press it down with a screw driver and fasten it with the spring retaining pin. After installing the spring in the frame insert the slide stop and check its free movement. The spring should return the slide stop into its initial position.

5/ Hammer re-assembly

Assemble the hammer with the hammer spring strut and disconnector before installing all three parts in the frame. After inserting the hammer assembly into the frame push the hammer pin into the matching hole and secure it with the retaining pin.

6/ Ejector re-assembly

Fit the sear spring and the sear in the ejector. Push down the sear to aligne the holes in all three parts and push the sear pin into the ejector. Make sure that the movement of the sear is free.

7/ Safety catch re-assembly

Insert the detent plunger spring into the hole in the safety pivot pin. Compress the spring with the plunger until the two holes in the plunger and the safety are aligned. The assembly pin can then be pushed through the holes. The spring pressure holds the two parts together. Cock the hammer and place the assembled ejector into the frame. Push the safety through the aligned holes in the frame and ejector and secure it with the sear spring arm. After installing the safety in the frame remove the assembly pin.

8/ Re-assembly of the hammer spring and the flat spring

Slip the spring over the main spring strut. Fit the spring plug into the matching hole at the base of the butt. Use sufficient pressure on the flat surface to push the plug in. Insert the plug pin partially into the aligned holes. The flat spring hook in its position and secure it by pushing the pin completely into the butt. Secure the top of the flat spring with the other pin. Screw the grip plates to the frame.

9/ Slide re-assembly

Install the extractor spring into the slide and then insert the extractor. Press the extractor against the spring to aligne the holes in the part and the slide and then push the pin punch through the holes. Put the extractor pin into the hole against the tip of the punch and drive it in with a hammer.

Proceed with the re-assembly by inserting the firing pin with the spring into the slide. Push the firing pin down and slip the retaining plate into the grooves over the pin. If fitted correctly the round edge of the firing pin retaining plate must be on the outside.
Insert the barrel and then the recoil spring with the guide into the slide.

To re-assemble the pistol completely slip the slide assembly onto the frame until the two vertical lines at the rear of the frame and slide are in line with each other. Keeping the lines aligned fit the slide stop.
Finally insert the magazine.

J. TOOLS FOR COMPLETE DISMANTLING AND RE-ASSEMBLY OF THE PISTOL

a/ List of tools

1. Assembly pin dia 1.5 mm	WBN 0147.1
2. Pin punch	WBN 0149.1
3. Long nose pliers	WBU 0325.1
4. Rear sight pusher	WBN 0115.1
5. Assembly assisting pin	Prod. No. 420-0220-01
6. Centre punch	WBN 0115.1
7. Brush	WBN 0116.1

b/ Operating instructions

1. Assembly pin dia 1.5 mm

The assembly pin is used for dismantling and re-assembly of the pistol safety catch.
When dismantling the pistol safety observe the following procedure. Lift the sear spring arm from the notch in the safety axis pin and shift it sideways. Turn the safety upwards in order to compress the safety plunger spring.
The spring is compressed to the maximum just before the safety catch clicks into the locked position. The assembly holes in the safety and the plunger are aligned then.
Push the assembly pin into the holes.
When you have secured the spring loaded safety plunger by the pin, pull the safety catch out of the frame.
When re-assembling the safety proceed as follows:
Insert the safety plunger spring into the matching hole in the safety. Compress the spring with the plunger until the assembly holes in the safety and the plunger are aligned. Push the assembly pin through the holes. The spring pressure will hold the two parts together.
Insert the assembled safety catch carefully into the matching hole in the pistol frame. When it is positioned correctly in the frame, secure the safety with the sear spring arm.

2. Pin punch

The punch is used when any of the pins in the pistol are to be removed or fitted.

3. Long nose pliers

Use the pliers when fitting a magazine catch spring. Put the spring into the cut-out in the pliers. Compress the spring so that the clearance between the spring arms projecting from the jaws is about 2-3 mm. Insert the spring into the matching recess in the pistol frame and release it carefully.

4. Rear sight pusher

This tool is intended for lateral adjustment of the dovetailed rear sight.

5. Assembly assisting pin

The pin is used in assembling the trigger. Insert the trigger spring into the trigger recess. The spring is positioned corectly when the longer arm of the spring points outwards. Secure the spring in the recess by pushing the assembly assisting pin through the two holes in the trigger.
Insert the trigger assembled with a trigger bar into the pistol frame. When it is correctly positioned push the assembly punch through aligned holes in the frame and in the trigger. The assembly assisting pin holding the spring inside the trigger is thus pushed out on the other side of the frame and the punch temporarily serves as a trigger pin.
Fit the trigger pin into the hole against the tip of the punch and drive it in with a hammer. As the pin is driven in, the punch is pushed out on the other side of the frame.

6. Centre punch

This punch is used to fix the positions of the dovetailed rear sight and the screw holding the magazine catch spring.

7. Brush

The brush is used for cleaning the barrel, chamber, firing pin hole as well as other less accessible parts of the pistol.

K. CONTROL GAUGES

List of gauges

No.	Description	Designation
1.	Claw extractor gap gauge	WBM 0144.2
2.	Firing pin overhang gauge	WBM 0144.1
3.	Cartridge chamber gauge	WBM 0109.1
4.	Barrel gauges	WBM 0109.2
5.	Magazine lips gauge	WBM 7304.1

Instructions for use

1. Extractor claw gap gauge

Use the claw extractor gap gauge when a worn or broken extractor has been replaced with a new one in order to determine that the clearance between the extractor claw and the breech face is correct.
Following malfunction may be related to an incorrect clearance of the extractor claw:

- the pistol does not lock-up i.e. the barrel with the breech do not fully engage in the forward position
- the discharged cartridge case is not extracted or ejected.

Use the claw extractor gap gauge to determine real cause of misfires.
The pistol should first be field stripped. Insert the gauge /1.32 mm/ into the gap freely.

2. Firing pin overhang gauge

When you have exchanged the firing pin or firing pin stop and the pistol misfires, use this gauge to determine if the correct overhang /0,4 + 0,4 mm/ of the firing pin has

been achieved. Press the gauge vertically against the firing pin stop. The pointed edge with the reccess 0,8 mm should pass the tip of the pin without touching it. When measured with the other side of the gauge /0,4 mm/ the tip of the firing pin must touch the gauge recess.

3. Cartridge chamber gauge

Lock the slide open. Insert the minimum "go gauge" /accept gauge/ 19,15 mm into the cartridge chamber. Release the slide and let it move forward slowly. It should be possible to lock the pistol with the go-gauge in the chamber. However, when the "no-go gauge" 19,35 mm /reject gauge/ is used it should not be possible to lock the slide with the barrel.
If the slide cannot be locked with the go-gauge inserted the problem is usually caused by uncleaned residue of burnt powder, burrs or deep scratches in the chamber. Such obstacles must be removed.
If it is possible to lock the pistol with the no-go gauge inserted the barrel must be changed.

4. Barrel gauges

When inserted the minimum go-gauge /accept gauge/ dia 8,814 mm must pass the full length of the barrel. If the go gauge tends to stick inside the barrel, the rifling should be cleaned thoroughly. There must be no carbon or powder residue left inside the barrel.
The no-go gauge is not supposed to pass full lenght of the rifling of the barrel. However, if it does, the accuracy of the pistol should be checked by test firing. Fire the pistol in sitting position with a support at 25 meters. If the diameter of a circle drawn around a 6-shot group remains with in the 18 cm limit and no oval hole is found in the target the barrel can be used.

If the diameter of a 6-shot group exceeds 18 cm or if an oval hole is found, the barrel should be changed. The barrel must be also changed if there is a bulge regardless of the size of the measured barrel.

5. Magazine lips gauge

The correct width of the gap between magazine lips is crucial for the trouble-free feeding of cartridge into the chamber. The distance between the lips should be $9{,}1 \pm 0{,}1$ mm. The gauge dia 9 mm /the longer part/ has to pass full length of the gap between the lips.
The gauge dia 9,2 mm should not pass the gap.
The lips can be reshaped by wooden hammer if a deviation from the correct dimension is found.